

REPORT

— OF THE —

Superintendent of Public Instruction,

STATE OF FLORIDA,

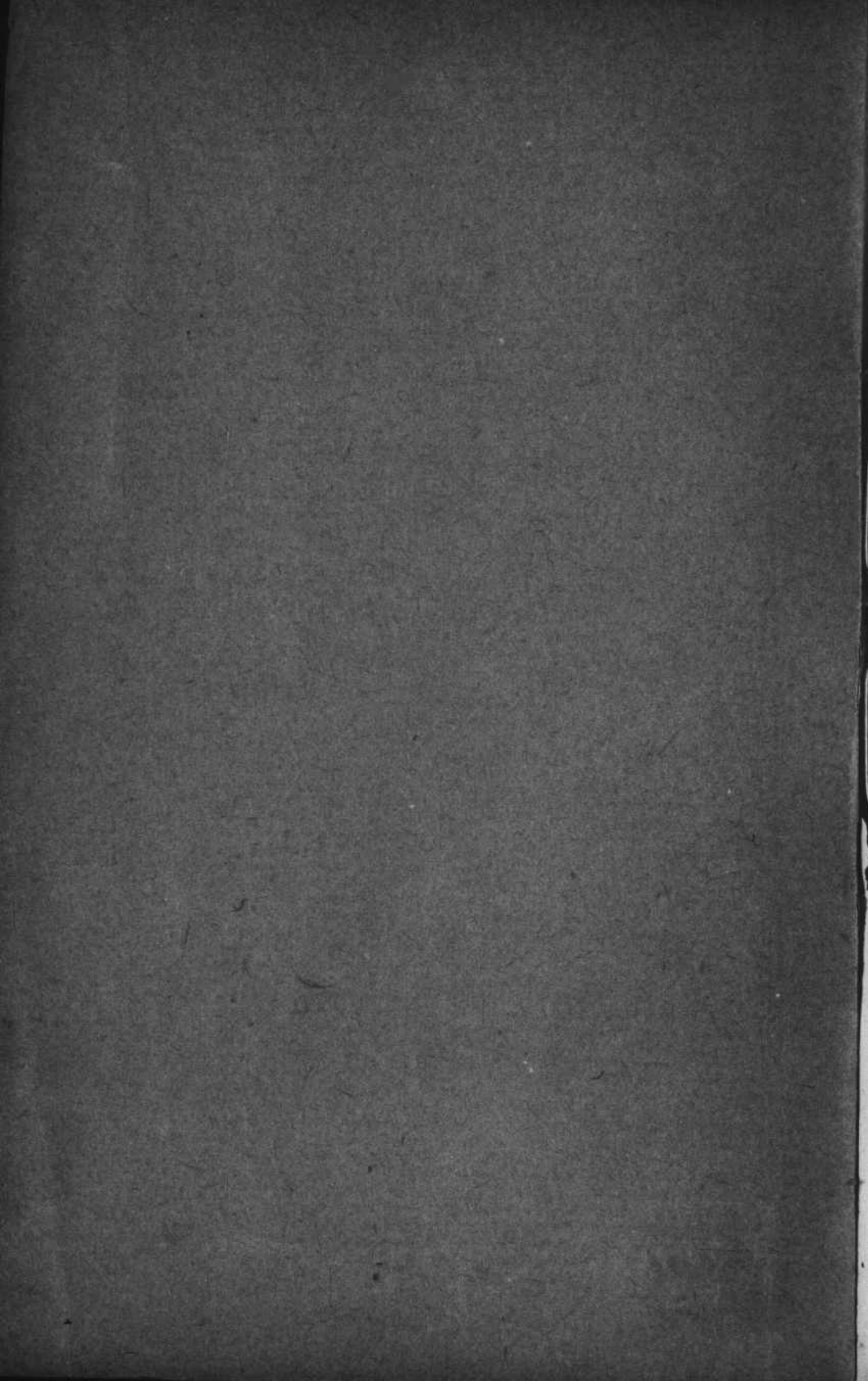
FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1891.

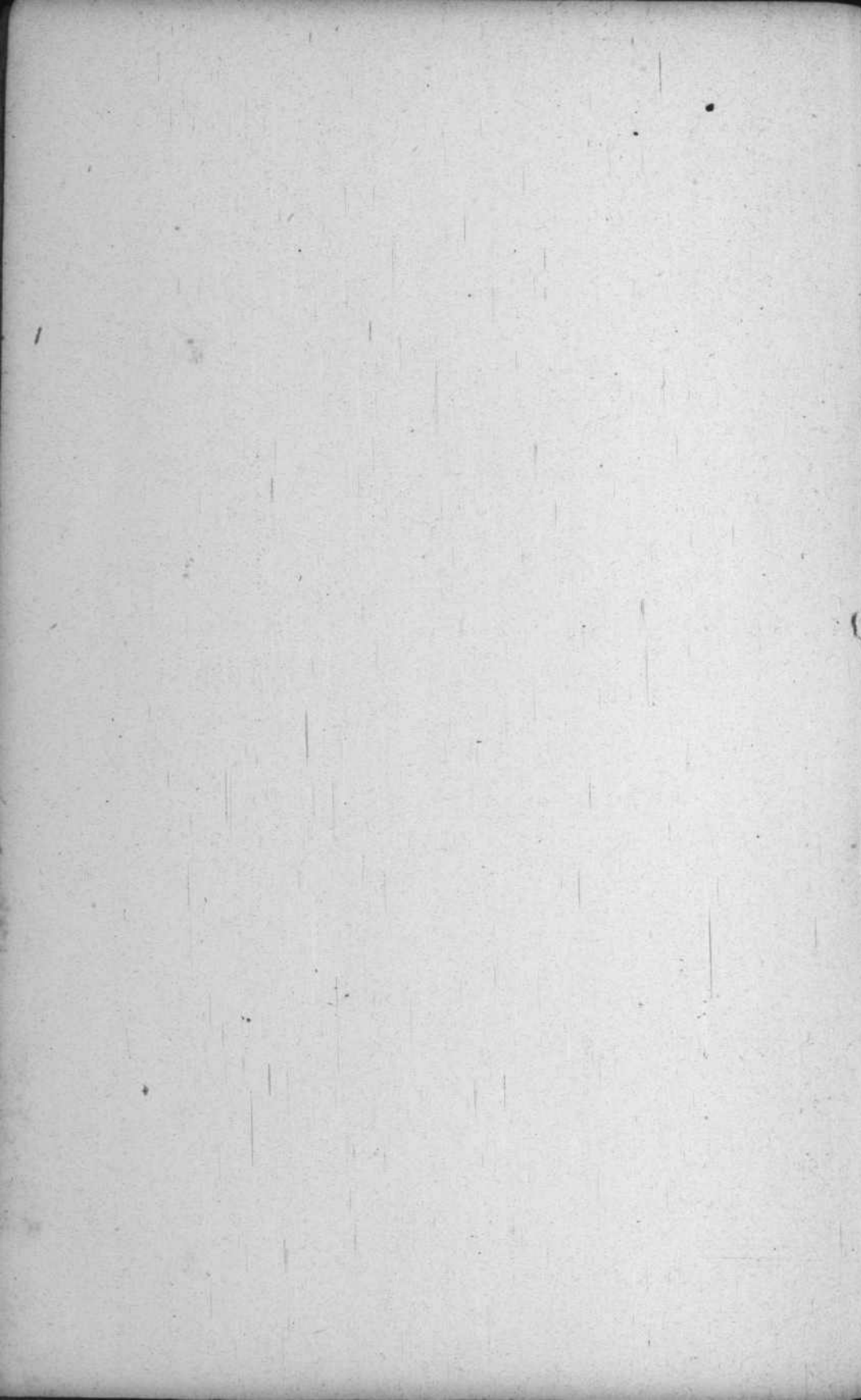
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ANNUAL REPORT
—OF—
ALBERT J. RUSSELL,
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
—FOR THE—
SCHOOL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1891.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 30th, 1891.

To his Excellency, Governor F. P. Fleming :

SIR—I have the honor to comply with the requirements of the law, and submit my annual report of the Department of Public Instruction of the State of Florida for the year 1890-1891, ending September 30th, 1891.

Very respectfully yours,

ALBERT J. RUSSELL,
State Superintendent Public Instruction.

REPORT.

Continued success and advance characterize the public schools of the State in every county. The people are alive to the importance of the work, and properly value the privileges and opportunities afforded, and are using them to the greatest advantage.

Improvement, wherever possible, is the manifest spirit everywhere, as to patrons, school officers, teachers and pupils. The number of schools continue to steadily increase at the demand of the people and the growth and increase of the population.

The interest on the part of the patrons of the schools, the parents and guardians of the youth is still increasing, which largely tends to the benefit and success of the schools,

and impresses favorably both teacher and pupil with the responsibility and importance of their work.

EQUIPMENT.

Steadily does the improvement in school houses, furniture and general equipments, and appliances and facilities, advance with the growth and popularity of the system, so that the work of the teacher and the pupil is made more cheerful and lovable, and the school house and grounds have their attractions, drawing upon the affections and enlisting the pride of all interested, instead of, as in the past, repelling and becoming a place of dread and sombre endurance.

INCREASE.

The number of schools has been increased fifteen during the year, making the number operated during the year 2,348; the number of teachers has been accordingly increased 131, making the number now employed in the State 2,641. The enrollment of pupils has increased proportionately, and the daily attendance has largely increased, and the public school work and spirit may be truthfully said to be fully alive to the importance of every feature of the enterprise, and doubtless with such fostering care as the State is certainly called upon to give her schools, improvement and advancement upon all lines will continue until the State will move abreast with the foremost of the States of the Union in the near future.

RESULTS.

It is difficult to state or calculate the result of this work if faithfully prosecuted upon the intelligence, virtue and refinement of the people in succeeding generations. One thing is beyond doubt or cavil, there is now no reason why the children of to-day, *every one*, may not receive sufficient education as to make them intelligent citizens, capable of appreciating good government and lovers of order and peace; for the very poorest have the school house near their door, without price, and the opportunity is extended to the higher branches of learning, equally free and without price. School officers and teachers, warmly seconded by the people, have resolved that ignorance and illiteracy shall be driven from our borders, and virtue, intelligence and good order reign instead.

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

The value of school sites and buildings has very largely increased during the past ten years. For the year 1891 the State Superintendent reported the value of school buildings

to be \$89,868 ; for the year 1891 it is my pleasure to report the same value at \$497,249.07, showing an increase of value to the amount of \$407,381.07. This is one of the best evidences of the permanent growth and establishment of interest in the public school system.

COMPARISON OF YEARS.

	1889-'90.	1890-'91.	Increase.
Number of schools,	2,333	2,348	15
Number of white schools,	1,746	1,747	
Number negro schools,	587	601	
Number teachers employed,	2,510	2,641	131
Number white teachers,	1,849	1,956	107
Number negro teachers,	661	685	24

FINANCIAL.

Amount tax raised by counties, 1891,	\$450,334 43
Amount tax raised by counties, 1890,	399,755 56

Increase of 1891 over 1890,	\$50,578 87
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Amount apportioned proceeds sales of land for the year 1891,	\$33,970 22
Amount apportioned from the constitutional tax of one mill,	80,000 00

Amount county tax, 1891,	\$450,334 43
Amount land proceeds, 1891,	33,970 22
Amount one mill tax, 1891,	80,000 00

Total expenditure for common schools, 1891,	\$564,304 65
Total expenditure for common schools, 1890,	516,532 70

Increase over 1890,	\$47,771 95
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Taking the entire population of the State to be 400,000, and the number of schools 2,348, it will give a school opened and operated for every 170 of the people.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.

These high schools are being inaugurated and highly successfully operated in the counties, and wherever they are instituted are doing an excellent work, very gratifying to the patrons, and affording an opportunity for advanced education, which many of our youth would never have without them. The course of study in these schools is designed to be very practical, fitting the student for practical life, in whatever business vocation he may pursue.

We claim that an equity prevails in this idea of county high schools, for while the principle that underlies the public school system is that the State should fit her citizenship for the duties and responsibilities she imposes upon them, and that in doing this she compels the rich to pay largely for the poor, and the prosperous for the adversely situated, it is but right and just, that the large taxpayer should have the opportunity of completing his children's education at least as for as the high school course, without being compelled to extra expense of paying for it elsewhere, and is provided for in these county high schools. Happily for the people of Florida they can go further in the education of their youths without cost of tuition through a college education in the colleges, seminaries and normal schools, which are as free to the people as are the common schools, and these county high schools are preparatory to an entrance into the college classes.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

The schools are being thoroughly graded throughout the State, which is greatly improving the system and work. The grades at present are eight in number, embracing a common school course of spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, U. S. history, geography, composition and elementary physiology, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics upon the human character and system. The pupil entering at the legal school age of 6 years, has eight years in this course, finishing at the age of 14 years prepared to enter upon the high school course of 4 years, or if compelled to enter the ranks of the bread winners, he is fitted for the ordinary educational demands of his sphere of life and besides holds the key that unlocks the store house of knowledge to his unstinted desires and aims.

It is the purpose of the State Board of Education, in addition to the above, to press the effort at manual training as far as practicable, so that all the youths of the State may partake of this useful, and, to the large majority of them, so essential knowledge.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The educational institutions of the State are as follows: The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College and Experimental Station, located at Lake City; the West Florida Seminary located at Tallahassee; The East Florida Seminary located at Gainesville; The State Normal and Business College located at DeFuniak Springs; The Florida Normal and Industrial College for negro pupils located at Tallahassee, and the Deaf Mute and Blind Institute located at St. Augustine.

Of these the Institute for the Blind and Deaf Mutes and

the Florida State Normal and Business College at DeFuniak Springs are supported and maintained solely by appropriations made by the Legislature of the State. The Florida Normal and Industrial College for negro students in part by appropriation from the State annually, but largely by a congressional appropriation known as the Morrill Bill fund; The seminaries are mainly supported by the proceeds of sales of the lands granted by the United States, and special appropriations by the State. The West Florida Seminary is also a beneficiary of a bequest made by the late Judge J. D. Westcott of Tallahassee. These schools are each excellent institutions of learning, having excellent faculties, and are well equipped for their respective work.

FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

This institution is located at Lake City, in the fertile and thriving county of Columbia, whose people are widely known for their generous hospitality, refinement and virtue, and its excellent health. Its faculty consists of nine members, embracing the chairs of political economy and logic, military science, tactics and civil engineering; physics and chemistry, mathematics, English language and literature, manual training, Latin and history, and biology and natural science.

It will be seen that this college, while it proposes to give a thorough college and literary course, will also devote time and energy in giving a full and intelligent course of instruction in wood and metal work, in industrial training and agriculture, theoretical and practical. It thus aims to meet the demands of the intensely practical age in which we are living and the thoroughly practical country of which we are citizens. Tuition is free, and the study of the Board of Trustees and faculty is to reduce other unavoidable expenses to a minimum.

I take pleasure in referring to the statement below coming from the President of the college, Prof. F. L. Kern:

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, }
LAKE CITY, FLA., December 30, 1891. }

Hon. Albert J. Russell, State Superintendent Public Instruction, Tallahassee, Fla.:

Sir—Replying to your request for a brief sketch of the Florida Agricultural College, giving its present condition and work in outline, I have the honor of submitting the following:

The Agricultural and Mechanical College as it is popularly styled, is now in its eighth year. It is supported by an

annual income from the general government of about \$18,000. The organization is complete and systematic, providing for a two-years' preparatory course and four-year collegiate courses as follows: An agricultural course, (recently shortened to three years); a mechanical course; a classical and scientific course and a civil engineering course. Each of these courses lead to an appropriate degree. The government of students is a wholesome form of military discipline under the charge of Lieut. C. C. Ballou, Sixteenth United States Infantry, who is a graduate of the United States Military academy at West Point. The Board of Trustees consists of ten of the leading citizens of the State, all of whom are highly educated and occupy prominent official and social positions. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Treasurer and the State Commissioner of Agriculture are ex-officio members of this board.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HON. A. J. RUSSELL, Superintendent of Public Instruction and ex-officio President, Tallahassee.

HON. L. B. WOMBWELL, Secretary, Tallahassee.

HON. PATRICK HOUSTOUN, of Leon, Tallahassee.

HON. JAMES E. YOUNG, of Columbia, Lake City.

HON. H. W. LONG, of Marion, Martel.

HON. J. N. C. STOCKTON, of Duval, Jacksonville.

GEN. W. D. BARNES, of Jackson, Marianna.

HON. J. W. TRAMMELL, of Polk, Lakeland.

MAJOR C. H. SMITH, of Madison, Madison.

HON. E. J. TRIAY, of Duval, *ex-officio* Treasurer, Tallahassee.

The faculty is as follows:

F. L. KERN, A. M., President, Political Economy and Logic.

LIEUT. CHARLES C. BALLOU, 16th Infantry U. S. Army, Commandant of Cadets, Military Science, Tactics and Civil Engineering.

J. N. WHITNER, A. M., Department of Agriculture, Theoretical and Practical.

J. M. PICKEL, A. M., Ph. D., Department of Physics and Chemistry.

H. P. BAYA, (Virginia Military Institute), Department of Mathematics.

W. W. SEALS, A. M., Department of English Language and Literature.

H. C. POWERS, Department of Manual Training, E. J. BENDING, Assistant in Manual Training.

J. M. STUART, A. B., Department of Latin and History.
FRANK W. PICKELL, A. B., M. S., Department of Biology
and Natural Science.

A. W. BITTING, Veterinary Science.

J. C. MARTIN, JR., A. M., Principal Sub-collegiate Department.

D. L. McSWAIN, L. I., Assistant Sub-collegiate Department.

J. FRANKLIN APPELL, M. D., College Physician.

J. E. FUTCH, Librarian.

W. H. PERRY, Steward.

These gentleman were all especially educated for the positions they occupy and have had years of experience in their chosen work. Each is a competent and devoted master of his department and does work that will compare favorably with any college of the kind in the South. There are six college buildings all equipped and adapted to the work of the various departments, dormitory and boarding. For applied work in agriculture, fertile land, tools, seeds and fertilizers are provided, and careful instruction furnished all who apply for this course. The mechanic art hall is equipped with machinery, tools and material for wood work and work in metals.

The chemical and physical laboratory has an outfit of apparatus valued at several thousand dollars. The museum cost over two thousand dollars and represents a comprehensive collection for the use of students studying natural history and biology. The library has nearly three thousand dollars' worth of well-selected reference books and encyclopedias and a file of nearly all the newspapers published in the State.

Of the 105 students enrolled thus far this session, about a score have either been dismissed for failure in discipline or in studies or have withdrawn for reasons of their own. About one-half are in the preparatory department but notwithstanding this fact, it is still true that a much larger number of young men are in the collegiate courses than are found in any other college in the State. Considering the age of the college and the population of the State, we have as large an attendance as any similar college in the South. Medicine and medical attendance are furnished free of charge, but there is very little sickness at the college this year.

The matriculation fee is \$4 per term, which entitles the student to fuel and furnished room. Text books are furnished on a rental plan. Board is \$10 per month. The annual cost per student, including a good uniform, is less than \$125 per session of nine months.

The class of students now in attendance is an improvement over those of previous years in the matter of interest and progress, and tenacity and general ability. This may be due to the better disciplinary management, and the closer classification of all grades.

The esprit decorps is far better than formerly, and a rather better moral tone prevails among the higher grades of students, some of whom have radically reformed their ways since coming here, and all show great improvement.

The unwise and unpatriotic policy on the part of some of sending their sons to other states to be educated, is without excuse now that a home institution so well merits the patronage of all.

Respectfully,

F. L. KERN,
President.

WEST FLORIDA SEMINARY.

This excellent school is situated at the Capital City of the State, on beautiful grounds, and has just occupied its new building, an imposing and commodious edifice, modelled in modern adaptabilities to school use, and supplied with all necessary conveniences and facilities.

It has an excellent Faculty, is well equipped and expects speedily to enlarge the appliances, library and other aids and helps; tuition is free, board reasonable, and there should be in attendance upon this excellent institution at least three hundred students; both sexes are admitted into the same courses of study and a lady of rare qualifications is a member of the Faculty.

I take pleasure in inserting the following letter from its President, Col. G. M. Edgar:

TALLAHASSEE FLA., December 30, 1891.

Hon. A. J. Russell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR—In response to your request to me to give a brief statement of the condition of this institution, I beg leave to report that the work done in the past year has been as strong as in any previous year of my administration, and I trust will be followed by as good results. Though the high standard which has been maintained has had a tendency to eliminate pupils who are not ambitious to become scholars, the patronage has been very fair—the number of pupils in attendance having averaged about seventy-five since my last annual report. In June last five young men and two young ladies were graduated with the degree of A. B. They are the first full graduates the institution has turned out. Desiring to make this the Literary and Classical college of the State,

we have not trenched upon the sphere of the Agricultural and Mechanical college by teaching scientific, industrial and technical courses, but have sought rather to unite with thorough instruction in English, Latin, Greek, the modern languages and Mathematics as liberal training in the Physical and Mental Sciences, Political Economy, History and Civics, as can profitably be given in six years. It may be justly claimed that the institution has gained a vantage ground which, if held, will ensure to it a wide sphere of usefulness at no distant day. It offers the youth of the State a complete literary course free of charge for tuition. Its location is unsurpassed for healthfulness. It is surrounded by a community of refined people. The new building recently completed, is one of the most beautiful and commodious school buildings in the State, affording ample study halls, lecture rooms and laboratories for the purposes of instruction. Students of both sexes may obtain board in private families at reasonable rates. Tallahassee is easy of access, too, from both the Eastern and Western portions of the State.

With these and other opportunities for culture offered to them by the State, it would seem that even youth of moderate means are without excuse if they do not secure a suitable training for their life work. Again invoking your aid in the effort to extend the usefulness of the institution,

I am respectfully,

GEO. M. EDGAR.

THE EAST FLORIDA SEMINARY

Is located in the heart of the peninsular portion of the State, in the city of Gainesville, full of life, push and healthful growth, calculated to stimulate the youth to great activity and to awake his ambition to noble purposes.

The discipline of the seminary is military, and military science and tactics are taught and make a principal feature, developing both a fine physical and an honorable manhood. Its literary and business curriculum are both of an advanced character, and the seminary is highly appreciated by its patrons, the people of the district east of the Suwannee river, while there are students annually from several States of the Union.

It has a fine seminary building, barracks and campus, and is well prepared to do the work, laid out in its annual catalogues. Its President, Col. E. P. Cater, writes as follows of its work of the present year:

EAST FLORIDA SEMINARY,
GAINESVILLE, FLA., December 30, 1891. }

*Major A. J. Russell, State Superintendent Public Instruction,
Tallahassee, Fla.:*

MY DEAR SIR—In accordance with your request I herewith hand you brief notes of the work done at the seminary during the year 1891.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

EDWIN P. CATER,
Superintendent E. F. S.

During the year 1891 there has been in attendance at East Florida Seminary students from twenty-three counties of Florida, and from seven other States.

The work done by the students is of the most practical and helpful character, as is evidenced by the ease with which the graduates secure lucrative positions of all sorts, and by the satisfactory manner in which they conduct and sustain themselves in those positions.

In May, 1891, twelve young men and one young lady were awarded diplomas by the seminary, and of this number several are doing good work in the public schools of the State, and others have secured good positions as book-keepers in banking and other business houses.

In addition to the ordinary curriculum, the students have the opportunity of thorough training in type-writing and stenography.

The teachers are excellent in their several departments and are doing earnest and successful work.

The mess-hall is in excellent hands and the students are entirely satisfied with the fare provided them.

The cost of attendance at the seminary is very moderate.

THE FLORIDA STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.

This excellent school is situated at DeFuniak Springs, in Walton county, West Florida, a locality famed for its excellent health and the character of its people. The work of this institution is, as its title tells, to prepare young men and women to teach in the public schools of the State. It is supported by the State and like all the schools in Florida operated by public funds, is free of tuition charges.

The course of study embraces two years' work and there are two classes, the junior and senior.

The junior class are in the following studies: rhetoric and composition, general history, mathematics, Latin, physics, drawing.

The senior class are in the following: English literature, history and essay writing, Latin, mathematics, chemistry, physics, astronomy, drawing, and civil government and Florida school laws.

It was hoped that many students would be fully prepared in public schools to enter freely upon this course, but in this the faculty have been disappointed and it has become necessary to add an Academic Department, in which students are reviewed or prepared in the following course: English grammar, geography, United States history, arithmetic, penmanship and drawing, elocution and dictation and book-keeping, embracing the work of one school year.

For the maintenance of discipline the college relies principally upon appeals to the moral sense of the students. No student who is insensible to such appeals will be permitted to remain in the institution.

The governing board consists of the Governor of the State, who is president. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is secretary. The Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and State Treasurer. The diplomas of this college constitute life State certificates.

I take pleasure in inserting the following letter from the President, Prof. H. Noel Felkel:

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, FLA., December 30, 1891.

Hon. A. J. Russell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Tallahassee, Fla.:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the State Normal College located at this place:

The attendance for the present scholastic year has, all things considered, been most encouraging, for while the total number enrolled is not so great as last year, the daily average has been better than at any other period in the history of the institution. At this time twelve counties are represented in the school. I am satisfied, however, that with more extensive advertising it would be possible to have students from every county in the State and it is hoped that the legislature in making future appropriations to the college will provide for the expense of advertising in such manner that the people of the whole State may be informed as to the advantages offered by this school.

Notwithstanding the growth of the institution and the consequent increased demands for a larger appropriation, the last legislature did not grant as much as was allowed in previous years, and it is easy to understand that we are greatly

hampered in our efforts to make the school as successful as we had wished. But we are nevertheless doing most excellent work, work that must ultimately have a very great influence in the educational development of the State. Our students show themselves thoroughly interested in their studies and it may truthfully be said that the spirit of the school is one of industry and earnest effort.

The school is provided with a commodious dormitory, so that we have been able to provide accommodations for all students that come to us from abroad. The minimum board at the dormitory is ten dollars per calendar month. Many students, however, board themselves at a much lower rate.

The apparatus—chemical, physical, mathematical and astronomical—is in good condition, and though not so complete as it should be, we are enabled with the pieces provided to illustrate many of the most important scientific truths. It is a fair estimate to value the apparatus belonging to the school at six hundred dollars.

The buildings, consisting of the dormitory, the president's residence and the college building proper, are all in good condition and all insured against loss by fire.

The total value of the property belonging to the school, including buildings, furniture and apparatus, is seven thousands dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

H. N. FELKEL.

THE FLORIDA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

This is a college for colored youth of both sexes who desire to be prepared for teaching in the public schools for the youth of their race, was founded by the State in 1887, and is supported by annual appropriations made by the legislature; it has since become the recipient of one-half the amount appropriated by congress under what is known as the Morrill Bill, beginning with \$15,000.00 and increasing each succeeding year \$1,000.00 until the appropriation shall reach the sum of \$25,000.00 when the fund becomes permanent at that sum. In it is an academic department, a normal department, an agricultural department, and an industrial training department. It is situated upon one of the commanding hills surrounding the city of Tallahassee and sloping back to the woodlands to the South; has an ample farm area, fruit groves, a college building, an industrial training and laboratory building and commodious dormitory and barns. The Farm is supplied with all modern implements and labor saving machines; the laboratory with chemicals and appliances, and the industrial training building with tools, implements,

lathes, and steam power, thus being amply and excellently equipped for its important work; it has a large library of practical books of reference, history, encyclopedias, etc.

THE DESIGN

Is to prepare the students who enter to go out into the field of teaching prepared to teach the books, and literary knowledge, and also be thoroughly enabled to give instruction in tool craft, and trade work, practical, economical farming, the dairy, and care of stock. Every male student is required to take the course in theoretical and practical farming in the school and field, and barn, and every female the course so far as the farm housewifery goes in the agricultural course and in the dairy from the udder to the creamery and butter making, in the general laundry, mangling department, and house-keeping, and the abiding hope for this institution is that Florida will have in the very near future teachers to the manor born, of the negro race, who shall be able to teach the young a practical, and thorough training fitting them for the more essential and useful avenues of life.

The following letter from the president will give further information:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., December 30, 1891.

*Hon. A. J. Russell, State Superintendent Public Instruction,
Tallahassee, Fla.:*

SIR—I beg leave to submit the following report relative to the Florida State Normal and Industrial College for colored students:

At the close of the last session, the institution was removed from its original location on College Hill to "Highwood," a fine and commanding site overlooking Tallahassee. A princely manor house, a fine type of the mansion of *ante bellum* days, crowns the apex of the hill on which the building is situated; ancient massive oaks, gnarled in branch and stem and festooned with moss, rare shrubs, graceful plants and exquisite flowers render the spot just such an one as the fancy might well picture as the retreat to which the Gods of classic mythology were wont to resort for council and merriment. The manor house, with its spacious rooms and halls, is used for recitations and girls' dormitories. A hall for the mechanic arts, seventy-two by thirty-six feet, is situated west of the manor house; twenty by ten feet of it is reserved for a laboratory. West of the hall are barns; south of these is the boys' dormitory building. With the exception of the main structure and the barns, the two other buildings and all substantial

improvements on the grounds have been made since the school took possession of the premises on the 28th May, 1891.

The magnificent and handsome manor house and the other houses harmonizing therewith, the lovely grounds, the picturesque scenery of hill and dale rising in gentle succession until lost in the haze of the distant horizon—all these have had their marked effect in making the institution still more popular with, and attractive to the race for whom it was founded.

Our registered enrollment is sixty-eight, and were the terms of admission unrestricted as to age and scholarship, we should soon be overcrowded; as it is, it is not likely that we shall be able to accommodate at least all the female applicants with board and lodging next year. Our mechanical department was formally opened the latter part of November, owing to the late arrival of the tools. These implements of industry are of the very latest and most approved patterns. I do not think I hazard too much in saying that our mechanical department is one of the best, if not the best equipped in a school of this kind in the South. Both the novelty of handling, and the acquisition of knowledge in the use of tools, serve as strong incentives with the boys in this line of our operations. Many already display taste, while all show commendable progress. When the engine, which is now being set in place, shall have been put in operation, as a motor power, we shall feel like indulging in a bit of pride in feeling that we are fairly on the road to produce teachers for the State of Florida, armed and equipped in brain and brawn to train their youthful charges aright.

During the summer, we raised an abundance of three varieties of millet, grain and fodder corn, peas, sweet potatoes, and hay, by far more than is needed for our wants. With the exception of the corn, due to french, which came out during cultivation, all our experiments of every kind proved successful. We are at present experimenting on an arctic grass from which we expect good results, as a winter feed for stock.

All we have accomplished within a year since the removal of the institution to "Highwood" would seem to point to happier results in the future, both for the colored race and for the agricultural and other industrial interests of Florida.

Our normal school work, the chief objective end of the school, grows steadily in interest and success. The first graduating class will go out into the world with the close of the session, the forerunners, we trust, of many similar bodies to follow.

With thanks to Providence for achievements had, thus far, and with a strong abiding faith in continued prosperity of our arduous, but very necessary work.

I have the honor, respectfully, to submit this report.

T. DE S. TUCKER.

INSTITUTE FOR BLIND AND DEAF MUTES.

This noble school for these afflicted and unfortunate youths, located near the city of St. Augustine, is entirely supported by the appropriations annually made by the legislature. It is one of the greatest blessings resulting from the liberal system of education Florida is affording her youth.

Fifty of these unfortunate children of both races and sexes are receiving an education now at this institution.

Tuition, board and clothing are furnished free of charge by the State; the course of instruction given is as near that of the public schools as possible in the literary department, while carpentry and cabinet work, printing and truck gardening are taught the seeing boys, and house work, needle work and other work adapted to the seeing girls; the blind are taught music, bead work, and it is designed to teach them also basket and broom making. A neat little paper is now printed and regularly issued by the pupils of the institute under the direction of their foreman, who is also a deaf mute. It is hoped that by the school census now in process of being taken of all youth of the school age that the post office address of all parents and guardians of blind or deaf mute children will be obtained, so that the proper parties may place themselves in correspondence with them or visit them, and induce them to send their afflicted children to the school that they may enjoy this great privilege and in some part be compensated for the deprivation of their senses. The faculty, under the lead of Prof. Wm. A. Caldwell, are a devoted, admirably qualified band of sympathetic workers and the value of their influence with these afflicted children of the State can only be measured by Him who knoweth all things.

The following from Prof. Caldwell will give further information:

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., December 31, 1891.

To the Hon. A. J. Russell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Florida Institute for the Deaf and the Blind.

SIR—In accordance with custom, I present herewith a statement of this school's progress during the past year. The session closed last June with thirty-seven pupils in attendance,

twenty-four in the white department and thirteen in the colored. There had been four others in attendance during the session, but they were called home by the sickness of relatives or from other causes before the close of the term. These with the new pupils who have entered this term, make the total number forty-nine enrolled during the year 1891. I regret to say that seven of these pupils, present last term, have not returned. Two of the seven were not expected back, one being over twenty-one and the other having been dismissed. The remaining five should be here under instruction and I have also been disappointed by the non-appearance of several new pupils, whose parents had promised to send them. It is but natural that the father and mother of an afflicted child should cherish an especial affection for that one, and should dread separation from it. And yet to us, who look ahead to mature years of that deaf or blind child and think of the time when he must face the world alone, the act of refusing them an education seems but little short of criminal. A parent who would cut off his child's arm or otherwise maim him physically, would be regarded with horror by the public; yet the neglect of having a deaf or blind child educated, is an even greater cruelty to him than mere physical injury would be. It must be admitted that there is a kind of aversion to schools of this kind, and it is directly traceable to the unfortunate name of "asylum," which was adopted by the first institutions for the deaf established in America. The men who were active in founding these schools soon foresaw the misapprehension which was certain to arise from the use of that title, and hastened to correct it, so far as lay within their power. But the name has gone into popular usage and will probably continue there. As a consequence schools for the deaf and the blind are associated in the public mind, with lunatic asylums, homes for the idiotic and reformatory institutions, and it is hard indeed to make some understand that our work is simply and purely *educational*.

The pupils enrolled during the year are from the following counties: Alachua, 7; Brevard, 3; Duval, 7; Escambia, 1; Gadsden, 1; Hamilton, 1; Jackson, 4; Jefferson, 1; Lake, 1; Levy, 1; Marion, 10; Madison, 1; Nassau, 2; Orange, 1; Pasco, 2; Polk, 1; St. Johns, 3; Suwannee, 1; Washington, 1; total, 49.

Fifteen of these were colored and thirty-four white: nine blind, and forty-one deaf, one boy being both deaf and blind.

Miss McMillan resigned her position as teacher of articulation last year at the close of the term, much to my surprise. She had been a faithful teacher and was greatly loved by her pupils. Our teaching force was quite limited in numbers last

year, owing to the small appropriation, but the provision made by the legislature has enabled us to add to our number of instructors and to do much more effective work than was possible last year. It is generally agreed among teachers of the deaf that every child should be afforded an opportunity to learn to speak," and this is one aim of this school. It is not in my opinion less important to admit that all deaf children cannot profitably be taught by the oral method. Impressed with these truths, I have arranged our work in the department for the deaf as follows: Half of the daily session, the white pupils are under the instruction of Mrs. Rosa Keeler, an experienced and successful teacher of articulation, during the same time the pupils of the colored department are being taught the use of language by the manual (or so called sign) system, by Miss Oakley Bockie, a lady who has had no previous experience in teaching the deaf, but who filled the position of assistant matron last year, and made good use of the opportunity thus afforded of acquainting herself with the work of manual instruction. After recess each day, these ladies exchange places, and by this means every child has daily training in speech and yet does not have to depend upon that as his only way of securing an education. In addition to this, there is one class of small children in the white department who remain during the entire session in charge of their teacher, Miss Olive Hart, a lady who comes to us highly recommended from the Rochester school.

Miss Sims continues in charge of the blind pupils, alternating from one department to the other—not a desirable method, but the number of blind children is so small as not at present to justify the employment of more than one teacher.

In the industrial department, type-setting and printing have been introduced, and under the instruction of Mr. John Finnerty, our boys are making excellent progress in the "art preservative." Instruction also continues in the carpenter shop and the photographic rooms. During the past year, many improvements have been made on the buildings and about the grounds. The health of pupils and officers has been excellent, there having been almost no sickness during the entire year. While this exemption from disease is doubtless due in part to the regular life led at the institute, still it is equally certain that much of it is to be credited to the healthfulness of this locality.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. A. CALDWELL,
Principal.

A REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

To complete our excellent system of public education, we need now only a Reformatory School, with farm and shops as well as the books, into which the tainted and vicious youth of our cities, towns and villages may be placed, and while being educated so trained also morally that they may leave the school prepared to enter upon a good useful citizenship. Such a school would be in the interest of true economy in that it would relieve the public treasury greatly of that most horrible expense of the jails and State prison, from which rarely ever comes any other return but hardened criminals and abandoned hope, but to return to prison for deeper and more dreadful crime.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Exceedingly profitable and improving Teachers' Institutes and Summer Normal Schools have been held during the school year, and immediately after the closing of the schools, in most cases.

These have been organized and conducted by the County Boards of Public Instruction and the County Superintendents; competent instructors have been selected and employed and the result has been patent in the work of the schools from the beginning of the present school year. The progress and advance of these counties in which these Institutes have been held is indisputable evidence of the benefit resulting from them, and proof that they should be held in every county every year, or in groups of counties contiguous to each other.

These counties holding them as reported to this office are: Escambia, Holmes, Washington, Jefferson, Suwannee, Columbia, Bradford, Alachua, both for white and negro teachers separate, Marion, Volusia, Putnam, Orange, Polk, Manatee, Lafayette and Levy. Length of term ranging from two weeks to two months.

ARBOR DAY, JANUARY 8, 1891.

In obedience to your proclamation setting apart the 8th day of January, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, under Gen. Andrew Jackson ("Old Hickory"), I issued a circular letter to each county superintendent urging a hearty participation in the exercises of the day by all the schools, and prepared and sent out a programme of exercises as such, suggestive of the order and lessons of the day.

I have received reports from fifteen counties; doubtless many other counties observed the day but their superintendents overlooked the matter of reporting. These report 276

schools participating, number of pupils 8,924, number of patrons present 1,943, number of trees planted 2,711. The State institutions engaging in the exercises of the day were the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State Normal College at DeFuniak Springs, the State Normal and Industrial College for Negro Students. One of the happiest results of Arbor Day in Florida is the beautiful rows of thrifty oaks and stately magnolias which now adorn and beautifully shade the campus of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lake City. The people, school officers, teachers and pupils are pleased with the day, its usefulness and exercises.

TABLES.

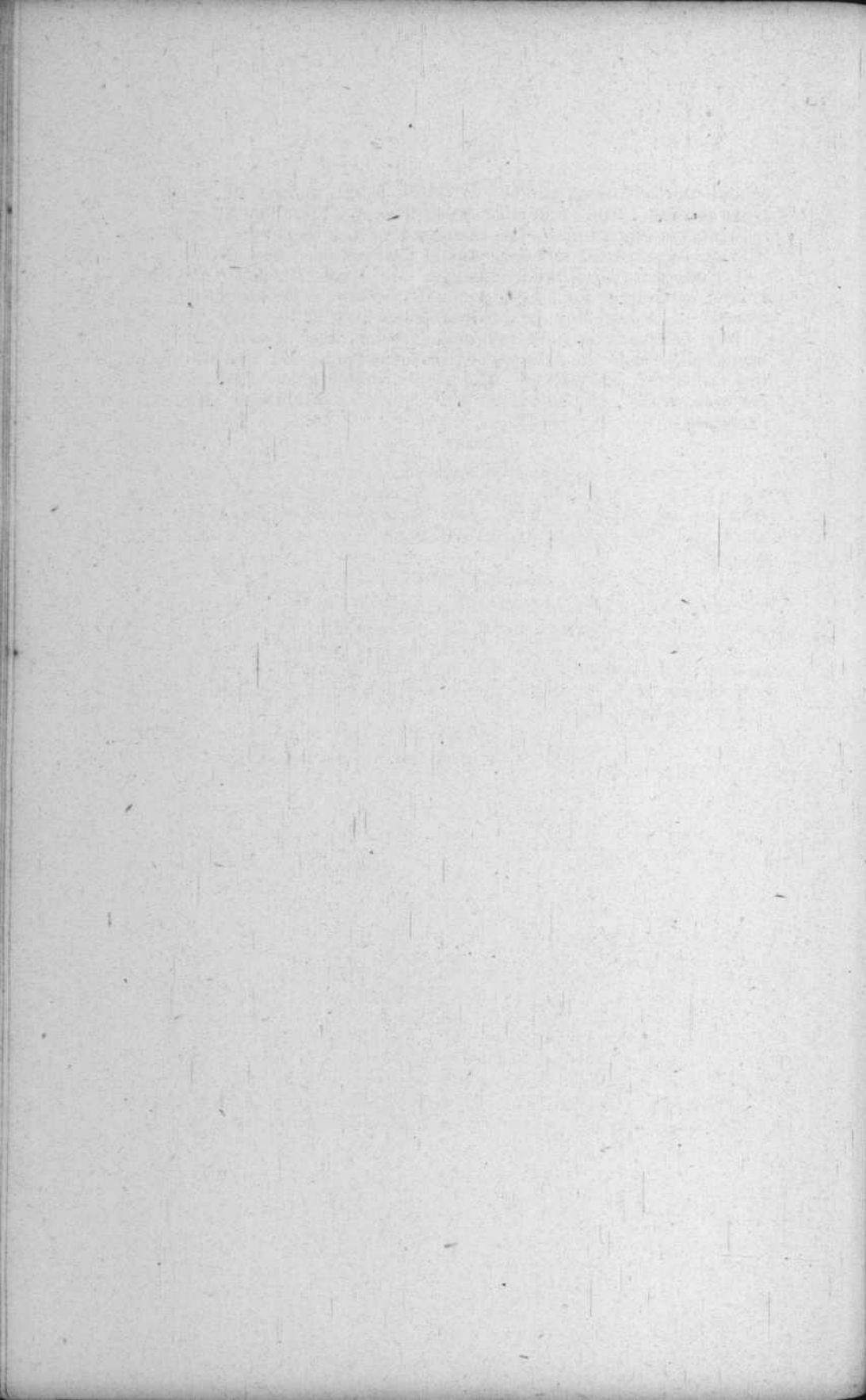
For detailed information, financial, statistical and otherwise, I refer you to the tables at the close, which, compared with the report for 1889-90 up to September 30, will at once show you the material growth and increase of the whole system.

CONCLUSION.

I cannot refrain from again addressing to Your Excellency my sincere thanks for the warm sympathy and support so generously given me in my arduous and responsible work, and heartily congratulate you upon the prosperity, growth and improvement of the public school system of Florida during your administration.

ALBERT J. RUSSELL,

State Superintendent Public Instruction.



REGULATIONS

PREPARED BY THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION AND ADOPTED BY THE STATE
BOARD OF EDUCATION.

OFFICERS.

REGULATION 1.—QUALIFICATIONS.—Persons, to be eligible to appointment to offices in his department must be well endorsed as possessing, substantially, the following qualifications:

"They are personally known to us as citizens of good moral character, upright, responsible, possessing a fair education, and desirous of extending the benefits of free public instruction to all classes of youth. As officers, they will be found competent, impartial and faithful in the performance of their duties. For these reasons we commend them for appointment."

REGULATION 2.—School Supervisors will be governed, in the general management of their affairs, under the directions of the Board of Public Instruction of the county.

TIME OF ISSUING CERTIFICATES.

REGULATION 3.—Although a Board of Public Instruction may examine teachers and grant certificates, at any time or authorize the County Superintendent to do so, which may continue in force in the county for one year from date, yet it may be found desirable to fix upon certain days and places at which this particular duty will be attended to. Certificates may be issued to expire within the year, to correspond with the times of holding the meetings. By such an arrangement, both the board and teachers would be accommodated.

Ample notice should be given of all such meetings by the County Superintendents, so that every teacher, or person desirous of teaching, may have the opportunity of preparing for the examination.

REGULATION 4.—All applicants for First Class or State Certificates, must apply through County Superintendents, under whom they are employed, and have the endorsement of both the Superintendent and Chairman of the County Board of Public Instruction in every case.

All teachers applicants for examination with a view to obtaining certificates, must be examined in the School Laws of Florida in reference to State Board of Education, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, County Boards of Public Instruction, County Superintendents, and teacher's duties and authorities.

Examinations will be conducted at, or during, County Institutes as far as possible.

REGULATION 5.—**TEACHER'S CERTIFICATES OF THE FIRST CLASS** will be granted by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to eminently successful teachers of the second class who, on examination, answer 85 per cent. of the questions submitted in the branches usually taught in high schools.

Graduates of normal schools may receive First Class Certificates without examination, who hold diplomas from colleges of undoubted reputation and other colleges in which Pedagogics are taught. No exception will be made to this regulation except the State Superintendent shall have strong and satisfactory reasons for the same.

REGULATION 6.—Third and Second Class Certificates will be issued by the County Boards of Public Instruction based upon the following:

Any person, to be considered a teacher in the meaning of the school law, or entitled to compensation for services or any of the privileges and immunities of a teacher, must, at the time of performing the services or claiming the immunities hold a teacher's certificate unimpaired by suspension, revocation or limitation.

ELIGIBILITY.—A candidate for teaching, to be *eligible to an examination*, must produce satisfactory evidence of being of strictly temperate habits and maintaining a good moral character.

And—

1st. To be able to read intelligently from any school reader in common use, and properly teach the same.

2d. To spell correctly the words of any ordinary sentence.

3d. To be able to write well and teach the same.

4th. To solve readily the questions involving the rules of arithmetic, to square root, and to explain the principles on which their solution depends.

5th. To have a general knowledge of geography; as the location and boundaries of continents; the relative positions of the principle countries, oceans, seas, and rivers; the boundaries and capitals of the United States and of several States and Territories, and the counties and rivers of Florida.

6th. To have a general knowledge of the history of the United States and of the State of Florida.

7th. To have a good practical knowledge of school organizations, classification, management and discipline, and of the arts of interesting youth and imparting instruction.

Rule.—No certificate will be issued to applicants who, on examination, fail to answer 75 per cent. of the questions

submitted in the above branches for a Third Class Certificate.

The following for a Second Class Certificate:

SECOND CLASS.—In addition to the foregoing qualifications a candidate for a Second Class Certificate must, on examination, be able—

1. To read with ease and accuracy.
2. To write a plain, free hand, and teach the same.
3. To spell correctly.
4. To solve readily the questions in any practical arithmetic in common use.
5. To have a good knowledge of geography.
6. To be familiar with the English Grammar, so as to apply its principles correctly in composing, spelling and punctuating a letter, or an ordinary sentence.
7. To have a good knowledge of the outlines of general history, and especially that of the United States and of Florida.
8. To be acquainted with the elements of book-keeping.
9. To understand and be able to explain the principles which underlie the branches taught.
10. To understand well the proper organization, classification, management and discipline of a school, the improved methods of teaching, and possess good self-control.

No applicant will be awarded a certificate, who, on examination, fails to answer 80 per cent. of the questions proposed in the above branches.

REGULATION 7.—The State Board of Education are deeply impressed with the fact that the large majority of the children in attendance upon the public schools are the children of the poorer people, and will fill the large and important classes of farmers, workmen, mechanics and artisans of the State, and that to impart to them only the knowledge to be derived from the school books, excellent and necessary as it is, will but illy equip them for the sphere of life to which in Providence and circumstances they are very sure to be called, and are still more impressed with the necessity of imparting to them some knowledge (to the boys especially) of the useful and necessary tools and implements used in the arts and trades, and to the girls some training in sewing, cookery and housewifery in general by simple illustrative lectures or talks upon their use, and the general principles involved, so that a taste may be cultivated for these very useful and important vocations in life, and some knowledge imparted of them, but mainly to impress them with a true and proper conception of the honor and dignity of honest labor. County Superintendents and Boards of Public Instruction are urgently

and specially called upon to give their earnest attention to this very important feature of school work and instruction.

REGULATION 8.—The evil of intemperance abroad in the land demands the attention of all true men and women everywhere, that its tide may be turned back, and the great social evil abated, therefore the State Board of Education call upon all County Superintendents and County Boards of Public Instruction to see that the pupils are from time to time, as the regular work and duties of the school will permit, impressed with the evils flowing from the use of intoxicants and narcotics morally, physically, socially and financially, so that a wholesome conception of the evil and ruin wrought by them may be had by every pupil.

REGULATION 9.—As the spirit of the school law clearly intends to prevent entanglement at all possible by contracting or bargaining among members of the County Boards of Public Instruction, therefore the State Board of Education would most earnestly admonish all members of these Boards to entirely refrain from the employment of persons in any manner who are nearly allied to them by the ties of relationship, specially of a close nature, and would especially suggest to those who in the past have been thus situated to free themselves at once of the entanglement, and that in the future no one will be recommended for appointment in any relation in the school work who contemplates such employment.

A very considerable part of the dissatisfaction which does exist in some school neighborhoods is created by this condition of affairs, and the general cause of education in the State must be relieved of it.

REGULATION 10.—All teachers should of their own purpose seek from time to time to advance the class of their certificates by diligent and persistent study and the constant reading of the best journals of school work, and books treating methods, discipline and government of the schools, and so pass from the lowest to the highest grade of certificate, and carry with it the increased capacity for the true work of the school room.

County Superintendents discovering a disposition on the part of certain teachers to remain content with any certificate they may be fortunate enough to obtain, exhibiting no desire to rise higher or to become better qualified for their important work, should at once report the same to the Board of Public Instruction and recommend their removal from the corps of teachers in the county.

The authority for making these Regulations will be found in the School Law Pamphlet, pages 7 and 8, section 13, clauses 5th and 11th.

TABLE NO. 1.

COUNTIES.	Whole Number of Schools.	Number of White Schools.	Number of Colored Schools.	Total Enrollment, including both Races.	Average Attendance, including all Colors.	Number of White Children Enrolled.	Number of Colored Children Enrolled.	Number of Teachers in all Schools.
Alachua.....	101	60	41	5650	3128	5654	3127	132
Baker.....	36	31	5	1054	702	822	232	36
Bradford.....	50	41	9	1865	2356	414	1942	60
Brevard.....	39	34	5	700	522	590	110	44
Calhoun.....	27	20	7	601	411	457	144	27
Clay.....	53	45	8	1329	777	1047	282	55
Columbia.....	69	44	25	3080	3170	1552	1528	77
Citrus.....	33	30	3	597	426	522	75	34
Dade.....	6	6	..	114	80	114	....	6
Duval.....	81	48	33	4265	3114	1922	2344	135
DeSoto.....	51	50	1	1726	1750	1714	12	52
Escambia.....	55	35	20	3532	2408	2078	1454	81
Franklin.....	6	3	3	573	385.25	819	254	12
Gadsden.....	68	40	28	2962	1855	1171	1791	72
Hamilton.....	65	45	20	2068	1086	1381	687	70
Hernando.....	27	19	8	729	466	480	249	21
Hillsborough.....	78	69	9	2961	1892	2515	446	89
Holmes.....	41	40	1	1330	849	1310	20	44
Jackson.....	82	50	32	4466	2635.09	2086	2377	85
Jefferson.....	65	30	35	3971	2347	1062	2909	79
Lafayette.....	43	42	1	1028	718	1028	....	41
Leon.....	59	25	34	3681	2159	569	3112	67
Levy.....	54	41	13	1709	1040	1103	607	56
Liberty.....	15	9	6	385	245	216	169	15
Lee.....	17	16	1	293	216	277	16	17
Lake.....	62	51	11	1783	1185	1379	404	72
Madison.....	80	44	36	3599	27	1455	2144	22
Manatee.....	38	37	1	880	718	840	40	40
Marion.....	112	74	38	5002	2979	2326	2676	134
Monroe.....	10	8	2	1456	816	719	737	28
*Nassau.....	58	*41	*17	*2126	*1831	1054	857	69
Orange.....	84	68	16	2626	1624	1817	809	99
Osceola.....	33	27	6	729	4124	646	83	28
Polk.....	78	71	7	2468	1565.47	2334	134	89
Putnam.....	73	49	24	2630	1655	1485	1145	86
Pasco.....	35	33	2	1117	729	1085	29	39
St. Johns.....	33	26	7	1354	1042	864	490	51
Santa Rosa.....	77	66	11	2529	1808	1891	638	50
Sumter.....	39	30	9	1499	1012	1057	442	51
Suwannee.....	73	49	24	3032	1842	1780	1252	78
Taylor.....	33	32	1	815	543	767	49	22
Volusia.....	63	48	15	1971	2175	1355	616	70
Wakulla.....	28	18	10	816	462	509	307	27
Walton.....	57	50	7	1692	1076	1492	200	54
Washington...	61	52	9	1813	1052	1420	393	58
Totals.....	2348	1747	601	94019	62004.81	56677	37342	2641

*Taken from Report of 1890.

TABLE NO. 2.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Assessed value of Property, Personal and Real, in Coun- ty.	Number of Mills Levied.	Amount of School Tax Raised for the Year by the Coun- ty.	Amount Received from Common School Fund.	Amount Received From the State One Mill Tax.	Value of each School Building and Grounds.	Value of Furniture in Schools.
Alachua	\$ 4,392,562 23	4	\$ 38,636 07	\$ 2,627 02	\$ 6,017 20	\$ 22,775 00	\$ 5,280 00
Baker	835,875 00	4	3,080 00	325 68	793 80	2,490 00	800 00
Bradford	13,618 58	5	8,125 29	554 60	847 00	11,280 00	2,750 00
Brevard	1,454,289 00	5	8,111 34	258 53	632 10	5,200 00	600 00
Calhoun	485,747 00	3	1,457 24	242 59	582 40	805 00	.....
Clay	1,540,158 00	4½	9,666 44	453 33	1,122 80	9,170 00	1,800 00
Columbia	1,757,000 00	4	12,819 40	1,143 10	2,733 50	10,100 00	2,310 00
Citrus	1,150,840 21	5	5,298 62	203 25	508 81	1,995 00	465 00
Dade	6,532 54	3	2,159 98	29 79	91 70	5,000 00	335 00
Duval	8,460,360 00	4½	29,683 17	2,153 50	5,131 00	52,100 00	6,395 00
De Soto	2,577,910 00	4	.....	528 87	1,271 20	.....	412 75
Escambia	4,208,874 00	5	21,276 90	1,432 34	3,514 70	30,298 00	5,384 24
Franklin	658,709 05	3½	2,893 19	180 54	449 40	8,750 00	1,200 00
Gadsden	1,071,428 00	4	5,552 87	1,407 11	3,350 10	7,550 00	850 00
Hamilton	1,496,834 00	3	4,996 27	735 43	1,766 10	16,555 00	3,380 00
Hernando	99,440 00	5	5,402 19	293 80	566 30	7,100 00	475 00
Hillsborough	4,317,844 32	4½	22,810 83	1,038 99	2,485 40	17,000 00	3,640 00
Holmes	856,944 00	4½	4,130 43	432 44	1,023 40	2,380 00	100 00
Jackson	1,828,892 96	3½	6,928 66	874 08	2,095 10	.....	.....
Jefferson	1,683,994 00	5	11,291 97	2,003 93	4,776 10	7,325 00	759 01
Lafayette	920,000 00	5	5,436 20	256 36	866 60	.....	61 50
Lake	3,520,923 00	4½	23,254 88	708 29	1,701 70	.....	.....
Lee	1,030,000 00	4	4,600 00	93 22	242 20	4,300 00	1,035 00
Leon	2,080,268 33	1	3,637 95	2,263 24	5,301 40	17,710 00	2,480 00
Levy	1,490,920 00	5	6,240 27	497 67	1,159 20	4,370 00	1,040 00
Liberty	320,858 00	4	1,370 40	120 95	308 00	595 00	200 00
Madison	1,553,940 00	4	7,559 54	1,157 90	2,792 30	6,050 00	1,175 00
Manatee	1,300,000 00	4	3,568 12	496 09	486 60	5,200 00	1,310 00
Marion	5,333,229 64	3½	20,477 80	2,043 60	4,846 80	33,575 00	4,624 00
Monroe	2,811,625 00	3	10,461 98	1,321 30	3,126 30	17,500 00	2,050 00
Nassau	1,982,820 39	5	10,471 10	822 16	1,971 90	17,000 00	1,800 00
Orange	5,165,203 39	3½	21,486 50	848 65	2,030 00	45,108 00	18,357 80
Osceola	1,459,090 00	3½	5,346 80	270 51	662 90	4,550 00	585 00
Pasco	1,608,650 00	5	8,273 46	364 03	884 80	12,475 00	1,702 55
Polk .....	.....	5	27,632 64	798 88	1,916 60	30,245 00	3,600 00
Putnam	3,312,155 00	5	16,560 00	804 46	1,929 90	9,950 00	1,120 00
Saint Johns	2,400,000 00	5	13,897 44	622 15	1,497 30	23,851 00	1,895 20
Santa Rosa	1,259,940 00	5	8,077 16	728 35	1,749 30	3,100 00	200 00
Sumter	1,709,934 54	5	11,569 72	405 03	982 10	6,400 00	1,320 00
Suwannee	1,634,693 08	4	7,334 14	609 76	1,467 90	9,930 01	2,565 00
Taylor	544,380 00	3½	2,395 03	273 17	669 20	780 00	.....
Volusia	4,180,590 00	3½	21,537 20	543 39	1,310 40	29,431 10	6,218 68
Wakulla	408,945 00	4	2,200 00	221 84	547 40	300 00	.....
Walton	1,057,881 60	4½	5,502 49	376 12	913 50	3,465 00	250 00
Washington	1,135,030 88	5	6,743 15	356 95	838 00	6,570 00	725 00
Totals	\$88,898,910 45	189½	\$451,334 43	\$33,028 93	\$79,995 90	\$ 509,947 10	\$90,500 83

TABLE No. 3.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Number of white male pupils.	Number of white female pupils.	Salaries of Teach- ers	Salaries of Super- intendents.	Am't paid Boards of Public In- struction.	Incidental expen- ses.
Alachua.....	1,288	1,162	\$ 29,417 84	\$ 1,200 00	\$ 179 60	\$ 2,299 62
Baker.....	430	392	3,440 00	200 00	132 00	20 00
Bradford.....	1,027	915	9,282 50	420 00	145 00	799 47
Brevard.....	236	304	5,857 50	600 00	189 00	936 80
Calhoun.....	235	222	2,342 00	250 00	200 00	275 00
Citrus.....	279	243	5,020 25	360 00	192 65	211 77
Clay.....	525	522	7,286 50	420 00	201 20	2,194 24
Columbia.....	806	746	11,282 75	540 00	130 50	1,278 78
Dade.....	63	51	1,410 00	60 00	77 80	46 80
DeSoto.....	829	885	8,402 27	516 64	221 00	2,030 67
Duval.....	.....	.....	34,645 50	1,200 00	221 80	7,095 16
Escambia.....	1,047	1,031	19,979 41	900 00	200 00	1,239 74
Franklin.....	154	175	2,130 00	75 00	72 00	1,260 00
Gadsden.....	567	604	8,621 00	600 00	212 80	495 37
Hamilton.....	744	637	6,971 13	480 00	156 80	552 07
Hernando.....	150	216	4,675 00	450 00	70 00	592 70
Hillsborough.....	1,272	1,243	23,711 50	1,200 00	176 80	1,724 71
Holmes.....	677	633	4,156 00	300 00	126 65	30 40
Jackson.....	1,179	1,007	9,967 00	300 00	243 20	411 61
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	12,691 25	720 00	271 55	2,048 37
Lafayette.....	576	452	4,415 50	240 00	283 00	75 00
Lake.....	677	676	16,565 15	1,080 00	647 99	384 33
Lee.....	131	145	500 00	300 00	128 60	761 24
Leon.....	295	274	10,360 00	1,020 00	97 75	75 80
Levy.....	587	515	1,618 00	600 00	170 40	249 31
Liberty.....	121	95	1,128 00	150 00	196 80	25 60
Madison.....	687	768	8,729 00	774 00	172 40	927 62
Manatee.....	398	442	1,124 50	500 00	79 00	335 03
Marion.....	1,214	1,112	23,573 50	960 00	262 80	1,250 16
Monroe.....	335	384	11,631 71	4 0 00	.....	4,202 07
Nassau.....	553	500	11,777 25	620 00	162 20	1,283 29
Orange.....	915	902	25,635 16	1,300 00	273 20	1,256 93
Osceola.....	.....	.....	6,147 00	600 00	132 40	735 25
Pasco.....	546	542	5,912 00	600 00	132 00	270 48
Polk.....	1,223	1,113	3,147 30	1,000 00	250 00	445 00
Putnam.....	757	728	17,732 25	900 00	160 00	33 85
St. Johns.....	433	429	9,884 50	600 00	427 96	1,883 78
Santa Rosa.....	979	912	9,587 85	900 00	149 20	888 99
Sumter.....	534	503	1,500 00	660 00	122 60	29 12
Suwannee.....	949	831	8,540 07	600 00	203 20	313 31
Taylor.....	395	372	2,940 00	200 00	150 00	200 00
Volusia.....	712	643	17,291 33	870 66	302 30	1,132 28
Wakulla.....	240	260	2,520 00	220 00	155 20	130 00
Walton.....	835	657	5,495 00	215 60	122 30	430 05
Washington.....	752	668	5,420 00	480 00	151 20	997 80
Totals.....	26,298	24,911	\$422,464 47	\$26,521 30	\$8,357 85	\$43,859 57

TABLE No. 4.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Number of Private Schools and Col- leges.	Number of Negro Male Pupils.	Number of Negro Female Pupils.	Number of Negro Teachers.	Number of White Teachers.
Alachua.....	4	2,871	2,779	59	73
Baker.....		107	125	5	31
Bradford.....		215	199	10	50
Brevard.....		62	48	3	42
Calhoun.....		67	77	4	18
Citrus.....	1	39	36	3	31
Clay.....		148	134	9	46
Columbia.....	2	708	820	27	50
Dade.....	2				*9
DeSoto.....		8	4	1	51
*Duval.....				55	80
Escambia.....	10	687	767	26	55
Franklin.....	3	108	140	5	7
Gadsden.....	1	895	896	29	43
Hamilton.....	4	338	349	20	50
Hernando.....		105	144	9	21
Hillsborough.....	3	202	244	11	78
Holmes.....	3	10	10	1	41
Jackson.....		1,210	1,167	31	54
Jefferson.....	2			39	40
Lafayette.....	2				41
Lake.....	2	208	196	12	60
Lee.....	2	8	8	1	16
Leon.....	4	1,463	1,649	33	34
Levy.....	10	310	297	14	42
Liberty.....		87	82	6	9
Madison.....	6	1,025	1,119	39	46
Manatee.....		18	22	1	39
Marion.....	1	1,242	1,434	48	86
Monroe.....		341	396	8	20
Nassau.....		406	451	22	45
Orange.....	10	397	412	21	78
Osceola.....		2		2	26
Pasco.....	7	16	13	2	37
Polk.....		70	83		89
Putnam.....	1	548	597	29	57
St. Johns.....	4	226	264	13	38
Santa Rosa.....	11	298	340	9	51
Sumter.....	15	206	236	12	40
Suwannee.....	7	606	646	26	52
Taylor.....		25	24	1	23
Volusia.....		277	339	17	53
Wakulla.....		160	166	9	18
Walton.....	10	90	110	4	37
Washington.....		183	210	9	49
Totals.....	130	15,992	17,039	685	1,956

*Taken from Report of 1890.

*This county failed to report.

TABLE NO. 5.—CENSUS OF SCHOOL POPULATION, 1888.

COUNTIES.	No. of Youth between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Youth between the ages of 6 and 21.	No. of Males between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Females between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of White Youth between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Colored Youth between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Blind Youth between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Deaf Mutes between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Orphans between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of half Orphans between the ages of 4 and 21.
Alachua.....	8,763	8,566	4,453	4,319	3,695	5,067				
Baker.....	1,245	1,101	683	582	958	287			5	124
Bradford.....	2,145	1,880	1,139	1,006	1,842	303			40	307
Brevard.....	1,117	873	524	493	888	129			26	106
Calhoun.....	875	802	479	396	658	217			3	71
Clay.....	1,687	1,574	902	785	1,296	392	1	1	53	324
Columbia.....	4,404	3,876	2,342	2,062	2,541	2,063	1	1	72	763
Citrus.....	748	689	441	308	677	72				
Dade.....	149	101	77	42	114	5			2	14
Duval.....	8,039	7,300	4,104	3,935	3,218	4,821	39	28	163	1,240
DeSoto.....	2,045	1,758	1,088	955	2,018	25			7	216
Escambia.....	5,868	4,991	2,946	2,922	2,254	2,614	1	2	92	750
Franklin.....	715	612	352	361	488	227			33	160
Gadsden.....	5,091	4,613	2,529	2,592	1,602	3,489		12	73	231
Hamilton.....	2,846	2,493	1,474	1,372	1,787	1,059	1	1	57	357
Hernando.....	821	779	415	406	571	250			7	12
Hillsborough.....	4,014	3,522	2,142	1,882	3,395	619		1	94	753
Holmes.....	1,642	1,432	852	790	1,586	56		2	31	126
Jackson.....	3,705	2,963	1,944	1,761	1,958	1,749	17	6	105	148
Jefferson.....	7,719	6,793	4,101	3,618	1,430	6,289	1	2	43	459
Lafayette.....	1,480	1,208	828	652	1,412	68	1	1	86	366
Leon.....	9,008	7,872	4,611	4,397	842	8,166		1	188	775
Levy.....	1,897	1,626	1,007	890	1,260	637			26	235
Liberty.....	458	410	238	218	233	225			4	45
Lee.....	374	316	208	566	367	17			5	46
Lake.....	2,646	2,401	1,345	1,298	2,022	624	1	2	51	337
Madison.....	4,441	3,959	2,286	2,155	1,865	2,576		2	87	488
Manatee.....	702	668	372	330	662	40			7	89
Marion.....	7,845	6,894	3,976	3,885	3,389	4,472	6	8	212	1,063
Monroe.....	5,979	4,479	2,111	2,368	3,141	1,338			82	758
Nassau.....	3,450	2,787	1,786	1,664	1,644	1,806	3	6	31	448
Orange.....	3,161	2,870	1,662	1,499	2,378	783	4		10	221
Osceola.....	954	917	491	463	879	75			10	98
Polk.....	2,959	2,708	1,502	1,425	2,667	288	1		57	174
Putnam.....	2,940	2,727	1,400	1,450	1,117	1,823			45	37
Pasco.....	1,311	1,234	767	595	1,299	12	1		3	38
St. Johns.....	2,445	2,105	1,038	1,073	1,410	699			27	133
Santa Rosa.....	2,908	2,469	1,601	1,397	2,170	738		2	20	40
Sumter.....	1,452	1,373	795	657	1,019	433			5	58
Suwannee.....	2,335	2,067	1,251	1,084	1,496	839	3	3	82	402
Taylor.....	1,973	926	590	483	1,021	52			26	234
Volusia.....	1,972	1,842	1,024	948	1,504	468		1	21	193
Wakulla.....	871	752	388	362	558	315			2	106
Walton.....	1,509	1,275	812	697	1,298	241		2		
Washington.....	1,339	1,210	715	624	1,120	219		1	35	424
Totals.....	129,112	113,647	65,812	63,300	65,514	60,698	83	87	2,016	12,564

SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Alachua.....	W. N. SHEATS.....	Gainesville.
Baker	G. R. BLAIR.....	Sanderson.
Bradford.....	JOSEPH L. HILL.....	Lake Butler.
Brevard.....	JOHN H. SAMS.....	Courtney.
Calhoun.....	J. H. McCLELLAN....	Blountstown.
Citrus.....	E. A. HARRISON.....	Lecanto.
Clay.....	E. E. RANKIN.....	Green Cove Springs.
Columbia	E. G. PERSONS.....	Fort White.
Dade.....	JOHN CLEMINSON.....	Jupiter.
DeSoto.....	H. E. CARLETON.....	Fort Green.
Duval.....	JOEL D. MEAD.....	Jacksonville.
Escambia	N. B. COOK.....	Pensacola.
Franklin.....	WM. T. MARLER.....	Apalachicola.
Gadsden.....	C. E. L. ALLISON.....	Quincy.
Hamilton	GEO. J. GRAHAM.....	Jennings.
Hernando.....	DR. J. R. TEMPLE.....	Brooksville.
Hillsborough.....	L. W. BUCHHOLZ.....	Bloomingtondale.
Holmes.....	WHITMILL CURRY.....	Izagara.
Jackson	WM. M. FARRIOR.....	Campbellton.
Jefferson	J. A. WALKER.....	Aucilla.
Lafayette.....	ZACHARIAH JONES.....	McCrab P O
Lake.....	JOHN C. COMPTON.....	Tavares.
Lee.....	D. C. KANTZ.....	Fort Myers.
Leon.....	N. W. EPPES.....	Tallahassee.
Levy.....	SHELTON PHILLIPS..	Bronson.
Liberty	T. J. GREGORY.....	Bristol.
Madison.....	R. L. WILLIAMS.....	Madison.
Manatee.....	E. M. GRAHAM.....	Braidentown.
Marion	MARION L. PAYNE.....	Ocala.
Monroe.....	C. F. KEMP.....	Key West.
Nassau.....	H. L. MATTAIR.....	Bryceville.
Orange.....	JOHN. T. BEEKS.....	Orlando.
Osceola.....	C. A. CARSON.....	Kissimmee.
Pasco.....	R. M. RAY.....	Dade City.
Polk.....	S. S. NIBLACK.....	Lakeland.
Putnam.....	ALEX. STRAUZ.....	Palatka.
St. Johns.....	PETER ARNAU.....	St. Augustine.
Santa Rosa.....	GEO. W. CURTIS.....	Milton.
Sumter	C. WHITFIELD.....	Sumterville.
Suwannee.....	A. W. MIZELL.....	Welborn.
Taylor.....	JOHN R. KELLY.....	Spring Warrior.
Volusia.....	N. S. C. PERKINS.....	DeLand.
Wakulla	R. B. FORBES.....	Crawfordville.
Walton.....	JAMES RUSSELL.....	Freeport.
Washington.....	L. L. CHARLES.....	Vernon.

